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Korea, Republic of

Citrus

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Approved by: **Grant A. Pettrie**
U.S. Embassy, Seoul

Prepared by: Stan Phillips / Seung Ah Chung

Report Highlights: Korea's MY 2002/03 Unshu orange crop (Korean mandarins) is estimated at 636,000 MT, a two-percent decrease from the previous year. Plans to implement a citrus check-off program are unlikely to be realized in MY 2002. Producers are concerned Chilean table grape imports under a new FTA will compete with Korean citrus production.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Citrus Situation

Local Citrus Situation

Korea's MY 2002/03 Unshu orange crop (Korean mandarins) is estimated at 636,000 MT, a two-percent decrease from the previous year. Greenhouse production, which is stable at 27,000 MT, is included in the overall crop estimate. Although 2002 was expected to be an "off crop year" because of cyclical production patterns, favorable weather conditions during flowering mitigated the cyclical effect.

Brix levels are expected to be relatively high in response to warm winter conditions and sufficient rainfall. However, typhoons which hit the main production area (Cheju Island) caused scarring damage on roughly 20 percent of the crop. The Cheju provincial government removed 43,000 MT of fruit from the market to maintain quality levels and support prices. In comparison, 70,000 MT of fruit were removed from the market through sorting programs in MY 2001/02. Some damaged fruit will go into juice concentrate processing channels. Juice processing capacity, however, is limited.

The Cheju provincial government has used sorting and removal programs to limit overall supply to a target of 600,000 MT in recent years with varying degrees of success. After three consecutive years of low prices, some market observers argue the government should reduce the market supply target level to 550,000 MT to achieve higher prices. At the same time, the Cheju provincial government and citrus grower groups are working to improve distribution and marketing for their product. Among other ideas, introduction of a cold chain system, improvement of packing house facilities, introduction of small packaging preferred by consumers and use of brand names are being considered and, in some cases, implemented. Improvement of citrus varieties and fertilizer delivery systems are also being considered. Though the percentage of organic citrus farm is not significant at the moment, farmers are interested investigating the market potential for organic citrus.

One notable example of the increased focus on marketing is introduction of the "Halla-Li" brand name. In order to receive the "Halla-Li" brand, fruit must meet a quality standard and shipment is closely monitor while fruit is moved into the market to ensure quality is maintain. In addition to citrus fruits, the "Halla-Li" brand name is also used for carrots and potatoes produces on Cheju Island.

Plans to introduce a check-off program for citrus marketing remain on the shelf. Lack of consensus on the program and reluctance of producers to provide funding make it unlikely that Cheju will be able to initiate the check-off program in 2003.

In 2002, greenhouse production of Unshu oranges amounted to 517-hectares, a five-hectare increase from 2001. Greenhouse production is estimated at 27,046 MT including 233 MT of export . In 2003, the Cheju provincial government and Cheju Citrus Grower's Agricultural Cooperative (CCGAC) expect greenhouse production to remain stable. High costs of production and economic prospects in Japan, the major export market for greenhouse oranges, have discouraged Cheju farmers from expanding production. In contrast to greenhouse production, late varieties grown in confined facilities are becoming more popular to farmers and consumers. For example, production of a late variety called Hanllabong is expected to reach 4,500 MT in MY 2002, a 15 percent increase from MY 2001.

Import

In MY 2002, fresh orange imports are forecast to reach 130,000 MT, up from 99,421 MY in MY 2001/02. The increased imports reflect expectations for a favorable market environment including stable growth in demand for oranges among Korean consumers, favorable currency exchange rates and good quality and availability of U.S. navel oranges. In addition, attractive prices offered by U.S. exporters are drawing more traders to the orange business.

Cheju Citrus Grower's Agricultural Cooperative (CCGAC) is the authority delegated to administer Korea's MMA quota for citrus. In CY 2002, CCGAC auctioned off the total MMA quota and used the proceeds for marketing and infrastructure development. In CY 2003, CCGAC may opt to import MMA quota oranges instead of auctioning the quota as in CY 2001. CCGAC representatives will visit California orange exporters and then decide whether to auction the quota or use it to import directly. Private traders would prefer that CCGAC auction the quota to remove chances for market distortions which may arise from the potential conflict of interest CCGAC may face when marketing domestic and imported citrus. In the past, CCGAC restricted imports of MMA quota oranges to a limited period designed to avoid competition with the Cheju citrus marketing season. This resulted in price drops as a great volume of oranges were released into the market in a short period of time.

In MY 2001, fresh orange imports totaled 99,421 MT, of which 43,669 MT entered under Korea's Minimum Market Access (MMA) quota. The MMA quota was auctioned off and all awards were used to import U.S. origin oranges.

Export

In MY 2002, Cheju expects to export goal 7,000 MT of Unshu oranges, including 1,700 MT to the U.S. market and 3,500 MT to Canada. Exports of greenhouse fruits are not expected to be marginal.

Currently, exports of Cheju citrus are prohibited from entering the five U.S. citrus-producing states due to citrus canker. The prohibition has been reviewed by USDA and the results have been released for public comment. Korean officials and citrus exporters are looking forward to publication of a final rule on exports of Korean citrus to the U.S. citrus-production states which will provide an opportunity for them to access the large Korean-American community in California. Cheju officials hope to begin exporting to the five U.S. citrus producing states in MY 2003.

Competitors

Imports from countries other than the United States accounted for only four-percent of the fresh orange import market in MY 2001. Major exporting countries are Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand but they have some constraints in expanding demand in the Korean orange market. South African exports are limited by Korea's stringent and restrictive phytosanitary requirements for export. Australia and New Zealand are only marginally competitive with local summer fruits. Strong recognition of U.S. oranges as fresh and tasteful among traders and consumers will allow the United States to continue to capture a great share of the total import market.

In October, 2002, Korea and Chile signed on free trade agreement (FTA). For citrus, Korea agreed to allow imports under a tariff rate quota of 100 MT of mandarins at zero tariff. The out of quota tariff will be the

current WTO bound rate of 147.2 percent. Given the small quantity of the quota, Cheju citrus producer representatives noted that they are primarily concerned with competition from Chilean table grape imports. Korea and Chile agreed to a lower seasonal tariff on table grape (between November to April) to avoid competition with the Korean table grape marketing season. However, the November to April window will overlap Korea's main citrus production period. Consequently, Cheju representatives are concerned that consumers may switch to Chilean table grapes and, in turn, decrease market prices for Cheju citrus.

Phytosanitary Issues

The MAF's National Plant Quarantine Service still applies a 100-percent fumigation policy for imported California oranges due to the ongoing problem with red scale.

In April, 2002, there was a delay of import clearance of fresh fruits because the phytosanitary certificate was issued after fruits departed from the United States. In order to prevent unnecessary delay at the port of entry, it is suggested that the certificate issuance date be prior to the departure date of shipments. In any case, the inspection date on a certificate must be prior to the departure date even if the certificate is actually issued at a later date.

FOJC Market Situation

In 2002, orange juice (OJ) consumption increased marginally. In early 2002, domestic juice processors raised market prices of OJ due to increased import prices of FOJC. In response, consumer interest shifted to alternative drinks at lower prices such as grape juice, etc. In 2003, however, domestic processors are forecasting demand of OJ will increase 10 percent as OJ prices ease and consumers return to OJ. Despite a minimal increase in total OJ demand in 2002, the premium cold chain OJ market and fresh squeezed juice have kept expanding on the basis of a healthy and fresh image. Premium OJ on the market are U.S. origin OJ and fresh squeezed juice using U.S. Valencia oranges. Though Brazilian FOJC still dominates the Korean juice market with an 80 percent market share, U.S. origin OJ is perceived by Korean consumers as a premium product with good quality with freshness. Positive consumer perceptions should facilitate greater use of U.S. origin OJ as demand for premium OJ expands.

In MY 2002, Cheju plans to process 70,000 MT of citrus, which accounts for 12% of total production to uphold market prices. 40,000 MT will be processed at the Cheju government facility and 30,000 MT will be used by private processors. The procurement price of citrus for processing is set at 100 Korean won per kilogram. Early this year, the Cheju government planned to open a second processing facility on the west coast of the island to absorb fruits produced nearby aiming to reduce transportation cost. The plan, however, has been delayed due to some negativism over the fact that the first processing facility is still operating in the red. The Cheju government will attempt to bring the new plant before the end of MY 2002. Production capacity of the new plant is targeted at 30,000 MT annually from MY 2003.

In MY 2001, OJ exports were marginal as OJ processors preferred to market domestically. Korea's OJ exports are expected to remain at minimal levels unless demand in Asian markets expands significantly.

PS&D**PS&D for Fresh Tangerines**

PSD Table						
Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	25741	25741	25600	25413	0	25210
Area Harvested	23424	23424	23296	23888	0	23697
Bearing Trees	29280	29280	29120	29860	0	29621
Non-Bearing Trees	9332	9332	9280	8260	0	8194
TOTAL No. Of Trees	38612	38612	38400	38120	0	37815
Production	563	563	651	651	0	636
Imports	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	563	563	652	651	0	636
Exports	7	7	10	3	0	7
Fresh Dom. Consumption	529	529	586	601	0	559
Processing	27	27	56	47	0	70
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	563	563	652	651	0	636

PS&D for FOJC

PSD Table						
Country	Korea, Republic of			65	Degrees Brix	
Commodity	Juice, Orange				(MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Deliv. To Processors	0	27000	0	47445	0	70000
Beginning Stocks	2465	2465	2786	2786	3036	2911
Production	1895	1895	3864	3243	0	4830
Imports	45792	45792	48000	46376	0	48000
TOTAL SUPPLY	50152	50152	54650	52405	3036	55741
Exports	217	217	220	17	0	20
Domestic Consumption	47149	47149	51394	49477	0	52624
Ending Stocks	2786	2786	3036	2911	0	3097
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	50152	50152	54650	52405	0	55741

Production

Korea: Citrus Production Situation 1/

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Farm Household	Gross Income (Mil.won)
1993	21,479	619,000	26,571	394,829
1994	22,800	548,945	26,596	552,120
1995	24,150	614,770	26,589	433,447
1996	25,802	480,000	36,055	607,900
1997	25,781	693,200	36,050	400,862
1998	25,860	543,980	36,212	515,800
1999	25,823	638,740	36,073	325,709
2000	25,796	563,341	36,590	370,811
2001	25,408	646,023	36,580	361,700
2002 2/	25,210	614,000	36,296	N/A

1/ Calendar year basis including greenhouse

2/ Preliminary

Source: Cheju Provincial Government & Cheju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

Korea: Citrus Utilization

(Unit: MT)

Year	Total	Fresh	Processing	Other 1/
1997	693,200	617,747	13,785	61,668
1998	543,980	512,586	5,012	26,382
1999	638,740	567,041	33,142	38,557 2/
2000	563,430	502,838	26,526	33,124
2001	646,023	527,326	47,445	71,252 3/
2002 4/	614,000	546,750	70,000	60,250 3/

1/ Other - composed of self consumption, loss and discarded citrus

2/ Other - including purchase by Cheju Provincial Government

3/ Other - including purchase by Central Government for Aid to North Korea

4/ Preliminary

Source: Cheju Provincial Government

Korea: Citrus Greenhouse Production Situation

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Gross Income (Million Won)	Household	Price (Won/kg)
1993	295.6	9,112	24,010	1,035	2,635
1994	376	13,220	39,858	1,278	3,015
1995	425	15,851	46,500	1,537	2,800
1996	497.7	23,093	74,659	1,601	3,233
1997	554.2	27,461	85,077	1,762	3,098
1998	554	26,812	61,900	1,763	2,309
1999	545	28,129	64,700	1,646	2,300
2000	567	27,655	68,200	1,777	2,466
2001	512	27,158	69,300	1,546	2,550
2002	517	27,046	N/A	1,573	N/A

Source: Cheju Provincial Government & Cheju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

Korea: 2000/2001 Citrus Varietal Production Situation

(Unit: HA, MT)

Year Variety	Acreage		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
Very early	1,868	1,844	33,340	41,196
Early	20,884	20,719	470,164	537,979
Normal	2,379	1,986	49,220	55,717
Late	665	859	10,617	11,131
Total	25,796	25,408	563,341	646,023

Source: Cheju Provincial Government & Cheju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

Korea: Purchasing Price of Processing Tangerine Orange

(Korean Won/kg)

Year	Price
1996	220
1997	100
1998	100
1999	100
2000	80
2001	100 / 180 1/
2002	100

1/ 100 Korean Won/kg was paid for product taken off the market and for purchase by private processors

180 Korean Won/kg was paid for government purchase for North Korea Aid and processing

Source: Cheju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

Korea: Citrus Production as Ratio to Total Fruit Production

(Unit: 1,000 MT, Ratio: Percent)

Year	Total Fruits	Citrus	Ratio
1980	833	187	22.4
1985	1,463	394	27.5
1990	1,765	493	30.4
1995	2,150	615	28.6
1996	2,003	480	24.0
1997	2,330	693	29.7
1998	2,022	544	26.9
1999	2,229	639	28.0
2000	2,429	564	23.0
2001	2,488	645	25.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

Korea: Total Fruits and Citrus Per Capita Consumption

Year	Total Fruits	Citrus
1996	52.3 Kg	11.9 Kg
1997	57.9 Kg	14.9 Kg
1998	49.2 Kg	11.9 Kg
1999	55.7 Kg	13.8 Kg
2000	58.4 Kg	14.0 Kg
2001	59.2 Kg	15.5 Kg

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

Tariff

On July 1, 1997, Korea liberalized the fresh orange market. Applied tariffs for in-quota and out-of quota imported oranges and other citrus in Korea's Uruguay Round Country Schedule follow;

Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Fresh Oranges

(Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2002	45,052	50	59.8
2003	50,684	50	54.9
2004	57,020	50	50

Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Other Citrus 1/

(Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2002	1,909	50	147.2
2003	2,002	50	145.6
2004	2,097	50	144

1/ HS 0805.20.1000, HS 0805.20.9000, HS 0805.90.0000

Note: On February 20, 2002, the total MMA quota for oranges was auctioned off. 43,751 MT out of 45,052 MT (including 1,300 MT allocated for imports for tourist hotel use) were awarded to 13 companies. In total 43,669 MT were imported under the quota.

Korea: Monthly Orange Imports

(Unit: Metric Tons)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
'02	4673	8469	27190	24865	17323	5643	2586	1996	2111			
'01	5140	11895	17378	32655	14450	2671	1474	1087	1510	1685	588	446
'00	2389	13041	14524	23407	20861	5230	6846	2284	2297	3167	1351	3742
'99	792	633	2076	2943	7269	3261	94	337	1044	426	115	11863
'98	179	2664	1367	12308	8739	4700	3349	737	1086	252	225	1052

Source: Korea Customs Service & National Plant Quarantine Service

Trade Matrix

Import Matrix for Oranges

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Orange (HS 0805.10)			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2000/01 (Oct. - Sep.)		MY 2001/02 (Oct. - Sep.)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	92,474	76,523	95,351	81,776
Others				
South Africa	680	408	1,799	1,218
New Zealand	253	247	329	311
Australia	1,054	1,094	1,875	1,875
PRC	37	35	57	36
Syria	17	13	0	0
Cameron	0	0	10	11
Total for Others	2,041	1,797	4,070	3,451
Grand Total	94,515	78,320	99,421	85,227

Source: Korea Customs Service

Import Matrix for Lemon

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Lemon			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2000/01 (Oct. - Sep.)		MY 2001/02 (Oct. - Sep.)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	3,721	4,056	3,610	4,828
Others				
New Zealand	113	123	180	225
Australia	23	21	52	51
Other	-	1		
Total for Others	136	145	232	276
Grand Total	3,857	4,201	3,842	5,104

Source: Korea Customs Service

Import Matrix for Grapefruit

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Grapefruit			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2000/01 (Oct. - Sep.)		MY 2001/02 (Oct. - Sep.)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	1,409	1,176	1,724	1,464
Others				
Israel	352	322	88	67
Total for Others	352	322	88	67
Grand Total	1,761	1,498	1,812	1,531

Source: Korea Customs Service

Export Matrix for Korean Tangerine

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Tangerine (HS 0805.10/20)			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Exports for	MY 2000/01 (Oct. - Sep.)		MY 2001/02 (Oct. - Sep.)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	252	205	1,452	986
Others				
Russia	130	77	662	187
Canada	2,367	1,536	108	53
Japan	3,638	4,882	336	741
Singapore	16	14	136	79
Hong Kong	78	80	7	3
Guam	37	177	41	155
Indonesia	69	59	66	47
Malaysia	19	9	113	73
PRC	0	0	11	6
Philippines	0	0	12	8
Taiwan	0	0	39	30
Others	15	19	17	23
Total for Others	6,369	6,853	1,548	1,405
Grand Total	6,621	7,058	3,000	2,391

Source: Korea Customs Service

Import Matrix for FOJC

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: FOJC			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2000/01 (Oct. - Sep.)		MY 2001/02 (Oct. - Sep.)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	8,674	12,447	9,645	14,729
Others				
Brazil	36,454	34,690	36,349	40,351
Australia	154	144	129	127
Israel	0	0	162	189
Hong Kong	0	0	38	117
Swiss	26	322	22	282
Belgium	251	233	4	16
PRC	12	10	0	0
Netherlands	198	182	0	0
Canada	15	28	26	55
Germany	-	2	-	3
Other	8	28	1	1
Total for Others	37,118	35,639	36,731	41,141
Grand Total	45,792	48,086	46,376	55,870

Source: Korea Customs Service

Export Matrix for FOJC

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: FOJC			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Exports for	MY 2000/01		MY 2001/02	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	193	229	4	3
Others				
Hong Kong	0	0	5	3
Japan	2	2	1	2
Malay	0	0	5	11
Kenya	0	0	2	3
Other	22	62	-	1
Total for Others	24	64	13	20
Grand Total	217	293	17	23

Source: Korea Customs Service

Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate

(Unit: Korean Won / 1U\$)

Month	2000	2001	2002
January	1131.07	1272.82	1313.60
February	1128.80	1252.44	1318.72
March	1117.19	1288.43	1322.51
April	1109.76	1325.55	1318.93
May	1120.01	1298.46	1266.06
June	1118.73	1293.83	1233.47
July	1114.86	1302.60	1185.12
August	1114.57	1285.39	1196.37
September	1116.50	1293.70	1208.50
October	1127.31	1302.60	1241.13
November	1151.15	1284.00	1213.50 1/
December	1214.40	1289.66	n/a

Source: Seoul Money Brokerage Services, Ltd.

1/ November 25 spot rate

Price Table

Korea: Monthly Average Tangerine Wholesale Auction Price

(Unit: Korean Won per 1Kg)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Jan.	955	984	696	727
Feb.	1,013	1,235	764	931
Mar.	1,416	1,240	1,127	1,018
Apr.	1,400	1,420	1,067	1,100
May - September: N/A				
Oct.	1,129	735	815	510
Nov.	717	767 1/	540	467 1/
Dec.	750	n/a	556	n/a

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

1/ November 25 spot price

Korea: Average Greenhouse Tangerine Auction Price at Garak Wholesale Market

(Unit: Korean Won per Kg)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Mar.	2,483	2,084	2,029	1,660
Apr.	3,705	2,723	2,657	1,965
May	4,741	3,778	3,312	2,919
Jun.	4,381	4,060	3,519	3,276
Jul.	2,888	2,407	2,381	1,978
Aug.	3,244	2,844	2,667	2,222
Sep.	3,204	3,122	2,538	2,526
Oct.	2,226	3,353	1,722	2,384
Nov.	1,867	n/a	1,400	n/a

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

Note: Price on a 5-kg box basis

Korea: Average Retail Price Nationwide for Tangerine

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits, Approximately 100g per fruit)

Year Month	2000	2001	2002	% Changes of 2001/02
Jan	1,213	1,622	1,325	-18
Feb	1,182	1,404	1,550	10
Mar	1,176	1,949	2,157	10
Apr	1,196	2,841	2,527	-11
May	1,160	2,960	n/a	n/a
June - September: N/A				
Oct	2,080	2,076	1,980	-4
Nov	1,694	1,635	1,566 1/	-4
Dec	1,622	1,352	n/a	n/a

Prices for medium quality

1/ November 23 spot price

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Average Retail Price Nationwide for Imported Oranges

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits)

Year Month	2000	2001	2002	% Changes of 2001/02
Jan	9,478	5,588	7,877	40
Feb	9,161	5,773	8,036	39
Mar	8,287	6,432	8,249	28
Apr	7,510	6,579	8,588	30
May	7,514	7,165	9,917	38
Jun	7,054	6,995	8,230	17
Jul	6,413	6,523	6,422	-1
Aug	5,952	6,223	n/a	n/a
Sep	6,050	6,340	6,749	6
Oct	6,050	6,805	7,293	7
Nov	5,719	6,872	8,269 1/	20
Dec	6,155	6,932	n/a	n/a

Prices for high quality

1/ November 23 spot price

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Average Imported Valencia Auction Price at Garak Wholesale Market

(Unit: Korean Won per Kg)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
April	n/a	2,167	n/a	2,083
May	1,947	1,883	1,757	1,721
Jun.	1,856	1,668	1,580	1,459
Jul.	1,788	1,412	1,551	1,094
Aug.	1,871	1,523	1,677	1,111
Sep.	2,245	2,182	1,921	1,694
Oct.	2,030	2,363	1,250	1,967
Nov.	1,546	2,500 1/	1,328	2,083 1/
Dec.	1,750	n/a	1,523	n/a

1/ November 23 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

Korea: Wholesale Prices for Domestic & Imported Oranges

(Unit: Korean Won per 1kg)

Month	Imported Navel		Korean Orange	
	High	Medium	High	Medium
Jan. 01	1,766	1,647	2,885	2,085
Feb. 01	1,892	1,792	2,538	1,885
Mar. 01	2,130	1,974	2,800	2,300
Apr. 01	2,198	2,071	2,908	2,244
May 01	2,296	1,999	3,600	2,700
Jun. 01	2,238	1,964		
Jul. 01	-	-		
Aug. 01	2,593	-		
Sep. 01	3,136	2,778		
Oct. 01	3,290	-		
Nov. 01	2,790	-		
Dec. 01	3,184	-		
Jan. 02	2,751	2,473		
Feb. 02	2,446	2,161	6,976	5,333
Mar. 02	2,325	2,137	7,372	5,356
Apr. 02	2,631	2,366	3,289	2,600

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

Korea: Average Imported Lemon Auction Price at Garak Wholesale Market

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kg Box)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Jan.	54,304	54,740	48,870	49,760
Feb.	48,417	52,000	39,542	46,881
Mar.	31,500	49,962	28,981	45,462
Apr.	36,380	53,423	33,960	49,231
May	41,611	59,611	34,389	52,889
Jun.	45,000	70,700	35,000	63,740
Jul.	57,115	60,278	48,269	54,333
Aug.	78,241	61,056	73,241	47,667
Sep.	79,615	63,522	74,231	53,500
Oct.	85,543	71,389	80,543	59,056
Nov.	66,923	47,500	61,923	42,500
Dec.	58,846	n/a	52,077	n/a

1/ November 23 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

Korea: Average Imported Grapefruit Auction Price at Garak Wholesale Market

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kg Box)

Month	High Quality		
	2000	2001	2002
Jan.	35,460	34,478	32,100
Feb.	32,773	33,625	30,452
Mar.	27,942	34,500	31,019
Apr.	25,136	38,100	31,596
May	26,625	36,630	35,667
Jun.	31,080	27,365	28,460
Jul.	34,308	26,231	25,315
Aug.	24,463	27,000	23,519
Sep.	22,625	32,077	29,261
Oct.	22,077	32,696	50,333
Nov.	25,192	27,000	40,000 1/
Dec.	36,500	33,846	n/a

1/ November 23 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market